

VACCINE POINTS

"Vaccine Points" is a bi-monthly communication distributed by the Hawaii Department of Health to all participating Vaccines for Children (VFC) providers.

Test your vaccine knowledge.

Question: In which situation(s), if any, should a 3rd dose of MMR vaccine be administered? Choose all that apply.

- a) A nursing student with written documentation of 2 valid doses of MMR vaccine, whose measles titer is negative.
- b) A kindergartener, birthdate 4/6/2014, with documentation of MMR on 3/15/2015 and 5/1/2018.
- c) A 20-year old non-pregnant medical assistant with documentation of 2 valid doses of MMR vaccine, whose rubella titer is negative.
- d) A 10-year old student with documentation of 2 valid doses of MMR vaccine, living in a community where a measles outbreak is occurring.
- e) A 19-year old male college student with documentation of 2 valid doses of MMR vaccine, living in a dormitory identified by public health authorities as a group at increased risk for acquiring mumps due to an outbreak.
- f) A 30-year old with documentation of 2 valid doses of MMR vaccine during childhood, who is planning to travel internationally.
- g) All of the above
- h) None of the above

Answer: b, c, e

If health-care personnel who have 2 documented doses of measles- or mumps-containing vaccine are tested serologically and have negative or equivocal titer results for measles or mumps, it is not recommended that they receive an additional dose of MMR vaccine. Such persons should be considered to have acceptable evidence of measles and mumps immunity.

A child who received MMR before age 12 months should receive 2 additional doses of MMR vaccine. The first dose should be administered when the child is 12 to 15 months and the second dose at least 28 days later.

Vaccinated women of childbearing age who have received 1 or 2 doses of rubella-containing vaccine and have rubella serum IgG levels that are not clearly positive should be administered 1 additional dose of MMR vaccine (maximum of 3 doses).

Persons previously vaccinated with 2 doses of a mumps virus-containing vaccine who are identified by public health authorities as being part of a group or population at increased risk for acquiring mumps because of an outbreak should receive a third dose of a mumps virus-containing vaccine to improve protection against mumps disease and related complications.

Acceptable presumptive evidence of measles immunity for a school aged child or an adult international traveler includes documentation of 2 valid doses of MMR vaccine.

Source: MMR Prevention of Measles, Rubella, Congenital Rubella Syndrome, and Mumps, June 14, 2013. <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/r6204.pdf>

MMWR Recommendation of the ACIP for Use of a Third Dose of Mumps Virus-Containing Vaccine in Persons at Increased Risk for Mumps During an Outbreak, January 12, 2018. <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/67/wr/pdf/mm6701a7-H.pdf>